ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 19TH JUNE.

YESTERDAY morning about 9 o'clock, the P. and O. Company's s. s. "Sumatra," Captain E. P. G. Browne, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mail of 19th June. The "Sumatra" sailed from Suez at 11-17 P. M. on the 28th ult., arrived at Aden on the 3rd inst., and sailed thence for Bombay next morning.

The following is the list of passengers:—

From Marseilles.—Colonel and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. E. A. Smith and Mr. J. Sands.

From Southampton.—Lieutenant Temple, Messrs. R. W. Smith, W. Auckland, H. W. Giles, W. Day, J. Potter, T. Hare, B. Farrer, S. Smith, J. Francis, F. Butter, R. Smith, J. Welsh, W. J. Murray, R. Lowndes, J. McDougall, and D. Michan.

From Suez.—Captain Tweedie, Mr. A. Lyon, and Mr. J. Godfrey.

From Aden.—Mr. G. Hoggan.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail, June 19.*)

Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory Bill has passed the House of Commons, and has been read a first time in the Lords. Its rejection will be moved on the second reading.

The Scotch Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons. The Irish Reform Bill has passed through committee, the redistribution clauses having been abandoned.

Sir Stafford Northcote's two Indian bills have been read a second time, the discussion being reserved till a future stage.

Sir Stafford Northcote has brought in a bill to enable the Bank of Bombay Commission to examine witnesses on oath in the United Kingdom.

Six months' batta is to be given to the troops engaged in the Abyssinian expedition.

The freedom of the City and a sword value 200*l.* is to be presented to Sir Robert Napier.

A grand banquet has been given to her Majesty's Ministers by the Merchant Taylors' Company. Mr. Disraeli was present, and made a long political speech.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. has been conferred on Mr. Longfellow at Cambridge.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended the Oxford Commemoration, and a honorary degree was conferred on the Crown Prince.

An Eyre testimonial fund is being organized. The report that Mr. Eyre was going to contest Westminster with Mr. Mill has been contradicted.

Mr. Pigott, of the *Irishman*, has been released from prison.

An action for libel brought by Risk Allah against the *Daily Telegraph*, in which the damages are laid at 20,000l., is being tried in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The French Legislative Body has authorized the Suez Canal Company to issue stock with prizes, as capital cannot be obtained in the ordinary way.

The railway over Mont Cenis was opened on June 15.

Prince Napoleon has been well received at Pesth, and is going to visit Constantinople.

The North German Parliament has passed a bill establishing a system of decimal weights and measures, to come into operation in 1872.

The nephew of Prince Michael of Servia has been proclaimed his successor.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been appointed American Minister to England, and the nomination has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The demand for money has somewhat revived, but the supply is good.

The price of Consols to-day is 94¾ to 94⅞ for money, and 94⅞ to 95 for account (July 9).

Rates of Exchange: Banks' drawing rates on Calcutta and Madras, 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10 7/8d.; on Bombay, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d. per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool; American, 8¼*d.* to 12¼*d.*; Surat, 7*d.* to 9½*d.*; Egyptian, 12½*d.* to 16*d.* Total sales, 71,850 bales—19,270 for speculation and export. Imports, 24,134 bales. Market strong.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Market firmer, but not much doing at full prices.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*Overland Mail, June 14.*)

THE past week has been an unusually uneventful one. It presents nothing but a dead level, unsuggestive of comment. It cannot be said that there has been "much cry and little wool." On the other hand there has been small cry and much wool. All parties seem agreed to cease from talking and to continue doing with all their might to the end of the session. But it is hardly expected that, notwithstanding this disposition to get through the necessary work with all possible dispatch by means of early sittings and late sittings, there can be a prorogation before the end of July. There was once a belief that the House would be up a month before the accustomed time, and now people speak of the possibilities of a dismissal a week in advance of the usual break-up day. The chances are, however, that a large number of members will gradually tail-off before the inevitable hour, and that our representative assembly will become "small by degrees and beautifully less," especially if the present hot weather continues. Already have the prospects of the new Parliament overshadowed all interest in the doings of the old. There is nothing, indeed, left but the unpleasant necessity of dying out, and there are many not greatly inclined to be in at the death. Moreover there is a feeling that the new men who are disposed to dispute the seats vacated by the dissolution will have an advantage over those whose activities are frozen up by Parliamentary attendance, and there is a general eagerness to get at the constituencies. As to the probable result of the election, it is believed that it will eventuate in a gain to the Liberal party of some twenty-five votes. But of course the Conservatives express all possible confidence, and will not consent to be beaten in anticipation. There will in all probability be more excitement at the election of 1868 than we have seen for a long time.

It may not be news to our readers; but we may insert here, for purposes of record, if for no other, that last night Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question from Mr. Baillie Cochrane, said that her Majesty's Government had decided to grant six months' batta to the troops employed in the Abyssinian campaign. Sir Robert Napier's Magdala despatches have been received and published in the *Gazette*. But we have not yet the supplementary despatches reciting the good services of individual officers and men serving under him. The Parliamentary vote of thanks, therefore, which was to have been moved yesterday evening still stands over; and perhaps Sir Robert Napier himself will arrive in time to hear his own praises uttered in the two Houses.

Sir Stafford Northcote's India Bills have been read a second time—not actually "sub silentio," but without anything that can be called discussion; the understanding being that any opposition, in the shape of amendments, to the bills as they stand shall be considered in committee. Lord William Hay has some proposals on the vote-papers, one of which is important. He suggests that the Council of India should be deprived of their control over the public purse of India. This will, in point of fact, be to deprive them of all their constitutional power, and we hardly think that the House will consent thus to erect the Secretary of State into an autocrat by reducing his council to the position of a purely consultative body. Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Waldegrave Leslie, and others have also amendments on the papers. If Parliament be not prorogued until the end of July, there may still be some prospect of dragging the bills through the two Houses.

The prosecution of Ex-Governor Eyre continues to be discussed. A remarkable illustration of the feeling regarding the manner in which he has been treated by the Jamaica Committee was afforded the other day in the course of the Oxford Commemoration, when hearty cheers went up at the name of Governor Eyre, and some of the undergraduates asked why he had not come up to be made a doctor. The story to which we adverted in our last, of a subscription being raised to put Mr. Eyre up as a candidate for Westminster, to oppose Mr. J. S. Mill, is contradicted, but subscriptions are flowing in towards the Eyre Testimonial Fund, and there are symptoms that the Jamaica Committee party are feeling painfully that they are in a minority. The references to Sir Robert Napier and the capture of Magdala have obviously increased the feeling against the prosecutors of Governor Eyre; and Mr. Mill has written an explanatory letter to one of his constituents, which has appeared in many of our papers. Even the *Star*—the organ of the Peace party—now admits that the destruction of Magdala "was justified by the circumstances of the case."

MESSRS. W. DENNY & BROTHERS, of Leven, have launched an iron screw, named the "Abyssinia," built for the British India Steam Navigation Company. The dimensions of the "Abyssinia" are 240ft. 6in. by 30ft. and 19ft. Her burden is 1005 tons builders' measurement, and she will be supplied by Messrs. Denny and Co. with direct-acting surface condensing engines of 200 horse-power nominal.—*Home News.*

A MEETING of shareholders in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East (in liquidation) was held at the London Tavern on June 17, called by Mr. Harrison. The circular submitted to the shareholders dwelt upon the satisfactory result of the application to strike out the list of debts against the corporation, particularly that of the China Loan of £700,000, and other legal matters. But the leading shareholders having consulted together, it was determined to carry on the discussion with closed doors.—*Home News.*

SOME changes are about to be made in the uniform of the infantry of the line. The present undress cap will be replaced by a Glengarry, with the regimental distinction on the left side. The shell jacket is to be abolished, a Karkee tunic made after the fashion of a Norfolk jacket being substituted. The number of buttons on this and the ordinary tunic will be reduced by 10, viz., four on the skirts and three on each arm, from which the present slashing is also to be wiped away.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE political situation still continues unchanged and Parliament during the past week has been working hard to get through the necessary work of the session in order to go to the country with all possible despatch. In order still further to achieve this, Mr. Disraeli last night moved a formal resolution in reference to morning sittings beginning at 2 P.M. The first Reform Bill has passed through committee, and it is generally believed that it will be read a third time and go up to the Lords next week. This and the Boundary Bills will complete the Reform question so far as the present Parliament is concerned, and so soon as the registration of the new votes throughout the country is finished, which however must necessarily be a work of some time, no further obstacle can arise to hinder the dissolution of the present Parliament.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

On Monday, in reply to Mr. Layard, Mr. Disraeli said that some portion of the Abyssinian despatches had been received, but not the portion which ought to be placed before the House before the vote of thanks was moved, and which refers particularly to the recommendation of Sir Robert Napier as to the services of individuals engaged. The moment the despatches should be received they would be placed upon the table, and the House will see that it is absolutely necessary to have them. When they are received he would give notice of a day for naming the vote of thanks.

Mr. Layard said there were some persons in town who had been present at the taking of Magdala.

Sir S. Northcote said Sir R. Napier had sent one despatch by Colonel Millward, in the closing paragraph of which he said he should send another despatch particularizing the services of those whom he proposed to recommend to notice, by Colonel Frazer, who [illegible] on Saturday had left letters with him, which, however, did not contain the despatches alluded to, but he hoped it might be among those sent to the Horse Guards.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill came on for the second reading.

Mr. Ayrton suggested that the members of the Council should be appointed for only seven years, and that two should retire every year, so that a new element might constantly be introduced into that body. He also pointed out that it was illegal for the Under-Secretary of State for India to take any part in the proceedings of the Council even in the absence of his chief from London, and proposed as a remedy for so unsatisfactory a state of things, that as the Secretary of State was empowered to appoint eight out of the fifteen members, the eighth should be *ex-officio* the Under-Secretary, who should take the place of his chief in his absence.

Mr. Mill concurred in thinking seven years a sufficiently long period for the tenure of office, but suggested that instead of two members being obliged to retire every year, one might be eligible for re-appointment.

Mr. Childers [illegible] that the Secretary of State for India had [illegible], that in the event of this Bill passing he should propose to deal with the accounts of India expenditure in the same way as the Imperial accounts in the respect that they should be submitted to the Standing Committee of Public Accounts appointed by the House. Before this was done, he considered, that that committee should have an opportunity of considering the whole of the arrangements which the Government meant to make for the audit of Indian accounts. His impression was that the auditor at the India office held some other appointment and could scarcely be called an independent person, and that the audit was something like a mere shadow. He suggested that the question of the audit of Indian accounts should be referred to the Committee of Public Accounts and thoroughly dealt with before the third reading of the Bill. He would then provide for the auditing of those accounts.

Colonel Sykes [illegible] the terms of twelve years too long for [illegible] the members of the Indian Council. It recommended that some of the [illegible] Indian Civil Servants should be taken into the Council, and should propose in committee that the duration of the tenure of office by members of the Council should not exceed five years. Power might be given to the Secretary for India to grant exceptional permission in the case of men especially distinguished by capacity for service, to retain their posts for a longer period.

Sir S. Northcote said that the main principle of the Bill was to provide for the service in the India Council of a succession of men coming fresh from India. He thought the proposal in the Bill the most convenient. In a Council of fifteen members, each employed for twelve years, there would probably be rather more than one new appointment per annum, and allowing for vacancies, there might be two appointments in every three years. A man gained a great deal of experience in the India Council, and often got more complete views of Indian business after being a year there than he had when first appointed. He was perfectly ready to refer the mode of auditing the Indian accounts to the Committee of Public Accounts, who after considering the subject, might make such recommendation as they thought desirable. Though the position of the auditor might be unsatisfactory in respect to his holding another situation, the audit was nevertheless efficiently conducted.

The Bill was read a second time.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.

This Bill also came on for second reading, when Mr. Ayrton hoped, that in Committee the Secretary for India would offer some explanation respecting the power proposed to be given to the Governor General to make laws for the natives of India, wherever they might be, whether in or out of India. His powers had hitherto been limited to natives in India and he wished to know why it was now to be extended. The provision giving to Lieutenant Governors of Provinces very summary powers to make laws appeared to be rather a retrograde proceeding, and while providing for the case of a difference arising between the Governor General and his Council, the bill made no provision whereby one member of the Council might be placed at the head of each department of the administration to conduct the ordinary business of the Government. In reference to the employment of natives in the permanent Civil Service, Mr. Ayrton said, it was of no use subjecting candidates at home to stringent examinations if there was to be a back door in India by which the Governor General could usher natives into the Civil Service. The natives ought to have access to the uncovenanted service instead of its best offices being assigned to the friends of those in power.

Colonel Sykes commented on the inadvisability of admitting natives in India into the Civil Service without any previous test of their capacity.

Sir E. Colebrooke thought that a suitable explanation as to the extent to which it was proposed to carry the change ought to be given.

Sir S. Northcote admitted the propriety of the papers bearing upon the question being produced. He had laid before the House papers relating to the administration of Bengal, which ranged to a considerable extent over the more important questions raised by the Bill; but there were papers relating to the appointment of natives which it was desirable the House should be in possession of before passing the Bill. He would take care that they should be laid on the table, and in the meantime it would perhaps not be convenient that he should discuss the general subject.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND INDIAN STATISTICS.

On Thursday Colonel Sykes asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had had transmitted to him officially the report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for 1867; when the statistics of India, with maps, would be laid upon the table; and whether any arrangement had been made for the more rapid issue of the sheets of India Atlas; and when the next sheets would be issued?

Sir S. Northcote said he had not received the report referred to. The statistics and other information mentioned in the question of the hon. and gallant gentleman were nearly completed.

ACCOMMODATION FOR ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS, &c., IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Reilly asked the Secretary of State for India whether an order had been issued by the Governor General in Council for India relative to providing a room in the lines of European regiments in India to which the men can resort for private reading and prayer and for holding prayer meetings and other meetings of a similar character; directing that a room of suitable size, with such furniture as may be deemed to fit it for the purposes above mentioned, shall be considered one of the recognised requirements in the barracks of every British regiment or considerable detachment of British troops; and that a residence would be assigned to a scripture reader in the married quarters: whether the rooms contemplated in the above order would be available for the Roman Catholic soldiers for similar purposes of united and public prayer and other devotional exercises consonant with their religion; and whether in cases where Roman Catholic soldiers comprised the majority or other large portion of the troops, a residence would be assigned to a Roman Catholic catechist or religious teacher, as in other cases to a Protestant scripture reader.

Sir S. Northcote said an order had been issued at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief for India, in which it was stated that a room of suitable size should be considered one of the recognised necessities of European regiments in India. As regarded the other part of the question, it rested altogether with the authorities in India; but if the hon. member would put the question formally to him, he would send it on to them.

THE ABYSSINIAN BATTA.

Mr. B. Cochrane asked the Secretary of State for India if it was the intention of the Government to place the troops who had served in Abyssinia on the same footing as troops serving a campaign in India, as regards batta, or extra pay.

Sir S. Northcote—A communication has been received from Sir Robert Napier very strongly recommending that the troops should receive batta in consideration of the great hardships and consequent wear and tear of the campaign. (Hear, hear.) In consequence of this, the Government have decided on granting six months' batta. (Cheers.)

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

A bill has been brought into the House of Commons by the Government to enable the Commissioners for inquiring into the failure of the Bank of Bombay to examine witnesses on oath.

THE ASIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The return relating to the mail services in Asia and Australasia for the year 1867-8 has been published by order of the House of Commons. The total amount of sea postage collected during the year was £206,510, and of this £134,560 were collected in respect of mail services in Asia. This latter sum was equally distributed to the Government of India and the Imperial Post Office. The following is an estimated statement of the gross and net produce of the mails between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope via Mauritius, and the Mediterranean for the year to 31st March 1868:—

	£
Total Postage on ordinary official and soldiers' letters, inward and outward via Southampton ...	49,290
Total Postage on ordinary official and soldiers' letters, inward and outward, via Marseilles...	104,661
Total Postage on newspapers, inward and outward, via Southampton	8,275
Total Postage on newspapers, inward and outward, via Marseilles	15,913
Total Postage on books, inward and outward, via Southampton	9,978
Total Postage on books, inward and outward, via Marseilles	2,288
Total Postage on the intermediate correspondence of the several Officers of India, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, &c.	16,870
Packet Postage between Spain and the Philippine Islands	1,925
Packet Postage between France and India	3,990
Postage on account of correspondence forwarded in transit through the United Kingdom	2,831
Amount credited to the United Kingdom by France and the Netherlands for the conveyance of French and Dutch closed mails	10,031
	£ 225,875

Deduct.

The transit rate payable to France on the Marseilles portion of the mail	£33,580	
The colonial share of postage on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and India, &c., inward and outward, via Southampton and via Marseilles	30,183	
The British inland rate	25,105	
Returned letters....	3,150	
		91,5[illegible]
Net postage on the above named services for the year....		£13,560

GEO. CHETWYND
Receiver and Accountant Genel.

General Post Office, 4th June 1868.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The Court of Queen's Bench has been occupied since Saturday with an action for libel brought by Kish Alla Bey against the "Daily Telegraph." The plaintiff in the case was tried and acquitted at Brussels in 1866 for the murder of his ward, a young man named Readley, and he now brings an action against the "Daily Telegraph" for unfair reports published at the time in the letter of their correspondent, and also for a leading article on the whole case. In the course of the examination and cross-examination of the plaintiff, his whole life, which according to his own account, has been a strangely sensational one, to use the mildest phrase, was brought up. Mr. Coleridge [illegible] the defendants, and the Lord Chief Justice will sum up to-day.

"LADY ELIZABETH."

The defeat of "Lady Elizabeth" in the Derby and the scratching of "The Earl" for the same race have given rise to various sinister reports and insinuations which the subsequent victory of the latter horse in the Grand Prix de Paris has tended considerably to intensify. In reference to these murmured rumours the following letter appeared from Admiral Rous in the *Times* of Tuesday:—

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.)

SIR,—Observing in your paper of to-day the following paragraph quoted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*—"The Sporting Life, with more audacity mentions what Admiral Rous said on the course, that if he had taken as much laudanum as had been given to the mare he would have been a dead man"—permit me to state that it is perfectly untrue. My belief is that "Lady Elizabeth" had a rough spin with Athena in March, when the Days discovered, she had lost her form—a very common occurrence with fillies which have been severely trained at two years old; that when the discovery was made they reversed a commission to back her for the One Thousand Guinea Stakes at Newmarket, and they declared that Lord Hastings would not bring her out before the Derby, on which he stood to win a great stake. I am informed that when Lord Hastings went to Danebury to see her gallop they made excuses for her not to appear. If he had seen her move, the bubble would have burst. But the touters reported, "she was going like a bird;" £10 will make any horse fly if the trainer wishes it to rise in the market. *She has never been able to gallop the whole year.* Lord Hastings has been shamefully deceived, and with respect to scratching "The Earl," Lord Westmoreland came up to town early on Tuesday from Epsom to beseech Lord Hastings not to commit such an act. On his arrival in Grosvenor Square he met Mr. Hill going to Weatherly's with the order in his pocket to scratch "The Earl," and Mr. A. Padurck closeted with Lord Hastings. In justice to the Marquis of Hastings I state that has stood to win £35,000 by "The Earl," and did not hedge his stake money. Then you will ask, "why did he scratch him?" What can the poor fly demand from the spider in whose web he is enveloped?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. J. ROUS.

13, Berkeley Square, 15th June 1868.

On Wednesday there appeared a reply to this letter from the Marquis of Hastings in which His Lordship contradicted every statement made by Admiral Rous, and also a letter from Mr. Padurck in which he declares that the scratching of "The Earl" for the Derby was wholly and solely Lord Hasting's doing.

On Thursday a letter appeared in the "Times" from Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, solicitors, in which they announced that they had been instructed by John Day to take proceedings against Admiral Rous for his imputations on their client. The matter will then finally come before the public in a legal form, although it is doubtful if even that will clear up the mystery of "Lady Elizabeth's" running.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 19TH JUNE, 1868.

Royal Engineers, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th June, 1868.

4th Dragoon Guards, William Johnson Howard Townsend, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gosselin, promoted. Dated 20th June, 1868.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Charles Frederick Marriott to be Captain, by purchase, vice Percy Richard Gay, who retires. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Cornet William Robert Phelips to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Marriott. Dated 20th June, 1868.

William Horace Hall, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Phelips. Dated 20th June, 1868.

12th Lancers, Leslie Martin, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Henderson, promoted. Dated 20th June, 1868.

19th Hussars, Veterinary-Surgeon Charles Barrow, from Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Anderson, deceased. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Royal Engineers, Captain William Sterling Oliphant, late Bengal, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice J. H. Days, deceased. Dated 5th April, 1868.

Second Captain William Raffles Tucker, late Bengal, to be Captain, vice Oliphant. Dated 5th April, 1868.

Lieutenant Henry William Garnault, late Bengal, to be Second Captain, vice Tucker. Dated 5th April, 1868.

4th Foot, Lieutenant Burton John Daveney has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 20th June, 1868.

13th Foot, Tankerville James Chamberlain, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Duncan, promoted. Dated 20th June, 1868.

14th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe to be Captain, by purchase, vice James Alexander Anderson, who retires. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Ensign Herbert Lovel Woodland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Metcalfe. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Serjeant-Major James Reid to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Money, transferred to 12th Foot. Dated 20th June 1868.

John Grant Berkeley Lys, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woodland. Dated 21st June, 1868.

15th Foot, Major Sylvester W. F. M. Wilson, from half-pay, late 55th Foot to be Major, vice Frederick Edward Lock, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 20th June, 1868.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Norman Cameron Griffith to be Captain, by purchase, vice Alexander Dingwall Thomson who retires. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Ensign [illegible] Llewellyn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Griffith. Dated 20th June, 1868.

William Henry Young, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Llewellyn. Dated 20th June, 1868.

18th Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Tegart, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Sampson, who exchanges. Dated 20th June, 1868.

19th Foot, Ensign William Francis Hungerford Grey, from 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Campbell, promoted. Dated 20th June, 1868.

25th Foot, Staff Surgeon Samuel Stacy Skipton, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Edward Touch, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 20th June, 1868.

35th Foot, James Douglas [illegible] Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Augustus Alexander Edward Oelrichs, who retires. Dated 20th June, 1868.

45th Foot, The surname of the Captain who retired on temporary half pay on 13th instant, is Mathew, not Matthew, as then stated.

70th Foot, Captain Arthur Stronge Gilbert has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 20th July, 1868.

71st Foot, Major William H[illegible] Queade, from half pay, late 12th Foot, to be Major, vice Francis Bonham, who retires on temporary half pay. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Captain Charles James Mounsey to be Major, by purchase, vice W. H. Queade, who retires. Dated 20th June 1868.

Lieutenant Francis Fawkes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mounsey. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Ensign Reginald Corbett Singleton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fawkes. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Francis Aylmer Graves-S[illegible]wle, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Singleton. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Staff-Surgeon David C[illegible]llen, M.D. to be Surgeon vice Surgeon Major George Thomas Galbraith, M.D., who retires upon half pay. Dated 20th June, 1868.

85th Foot, Captain F. R. C. Crofton, who exchanged from 7th Dragoon Guards on 6th May, 1868, has been permitted to receive a portion of the former difference between the value of Cavalry and Infantry Commissions.

90th Foot, Lieutenant David Paterson Murray to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Carlisle, who retires. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Ensign James Henry Jackson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murray. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Herbert Flint, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson. Dated 20th June, 1868.

97th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Coke Barnell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Martin, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 1st June, 1868.

103rd Foot, Ensign Henry Fisher Heathcote to be Lieutenant, vice George John Hare, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Ensign William Car[illegible] Riddell to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Harry Spencer Neill, a Probationer for the Staff Corps in India. Dated 20th June, 1868.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieutenant Lionel [illegible] Brett to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Molesworth, deceased. Dated 1st May, 1868.

Ensign Charles Frederic Maffett to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brett. Dated 1st May, 1868.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant George Jenis Sampson, from 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Tegart, who exchanges. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Ensign Tankerville James Chamberlain, from 13th Foot to be Ensign, vice Baker, promoted. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Francis Sandys Dugmore to be Captain by purchase, vice Windsor H. Humphreys, who retires. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Ensign George Hamilton Low to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dugmore. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Malcolm Wilson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Low. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Medical Department, Surgeon Edward Touch, M.D., from 25th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Samuel Stacy Skipton, M.D., appointed to 25th Foot. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Veterinary Department, James Henry Lemon, Gent., to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon. Dated 29th June, 1868.

BREVET.

Colonel John Gordon Petre, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to have the rank of Brigadier General while in command of the Royal Artillery in Abyssinia. Dated 2nd November 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Adair, Royal Marine Light Infantry, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the Order in Council of 13th November, 1858. Dated 29th May, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Wilson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Thomas [illegible] Barrow, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector General of Hospitals. Dated 20th June, 1868.

Surgeon Major George Thomas Galbraith, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, late of 71st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. Dated 20th June, 1868.

BOMBAY.

THE quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices will, we understand, be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 29th instant.

MR. ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA (says the "Bombay Summachar") has been appointed a member of the local Legislative Council.

ON Thursday night last a fire broke out in one of the cook-houses of the Jamsetjee Hospital, but by the exertions of the police it was soon put out.

IN consequence of the return of Mr. J. C. V. Johnson from England, Mr. Spencer, who acted for him as clerk of the Small Cause Court, has reverted to his former appointment as Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the harbour to-morrow (Sunday) morning on H. M. S. transport *Malabar* at 10 o'clock, and on s. s. *Great Victoria* at a quarter past eleven precisely by the Rev. William Broweer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.—Divine Service (Presbyterian) will likewise be held by the Rev. James [illegible] at 11 A. M. on board the S[illegible] ship [illegible].

AN opinion more [illegible] than complimentary was given yesterday by Mr. Justice Wy[illegible] with regard to the [illegible] of a native ap[illegible] —His Lordship remarked with regard to a letter written by the attorney that the only way of explaining it was that it was all wrong!

YESTERDAY a case was called on in the Small Cause Court before Mr. Spencer, in which one Sickaram Tookaram sued Dr. E. Vallance, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, at present stationed at Mhow, for the recovery of Rs. 399-4, being the amount for work and labour done, &c. His Honor said that the defendant was a military officer, and he therefore considered that the Court had no jurisdiction to enter into the case. The case was accordingly struck off for want of jurisdiction.

YESTERDAY Mr. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, gave decree against Mr. E. W. Flower at the suit of John Francis Carvalho, for Rs. 1,000, being the amount due to the latter, as per promissory note dated 2nd May last, passed to D. R. Gonslaves or order, the same being endorsed over in writing by Gonslaves to the plaintiff for valuable consideration. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Cleary, who appeared for the defendant, admitted the debt.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday Isaac Abraham, carpenter, appeared and laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee, charging David S. M. Benjamin and Huskul Samuel with preferring a false charge against him. He stated that whilst he was in Abyssinia these men had lodged an information with the Commissioner of Police stating that some stolen property was concealed in his house, that his house was accordingly searched and himself arrested on his return in June. The Magistrate granted a summons.

YESTERDAY Abdoola Mahomed appeared before the Senior Magistrate in the Fort Police Court with regard to a summons which he had sought against Sorabjee Cursetjee, charging him with criminal breach of trust, in not returning, as he ought to have done, a mail phaeton, a pair of horses, and single and double harness lent him by the complainant for the use of one whom Shapoorjee called Abba Saheb, styling himself a rajah and brother-in-law of the imprisoned brother of the Guicowar of Baroda, for some time residing in complainant's house in Grant Road, but now gone from Bombay. Abdoola stated that the summons being returnable yesterday he wished to withdraw the case, which was done on payment of a fine of Rs. 50.

YESTERDAY in the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp, the Eastern Financial Association sued Ramchunder Luxumonjee to recover Rs. 95,250, being the value of three shares of the Bombay Reclamation Company allotted to the defendant on 1st July 1865, and also for interest from that date. When the case was first called no one answered and His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit. Mr. White, however, appeared shortly afterwards and said there had been an agreement to have the case postponed by consent but that had not been signed and so the case had now to be mentioned. The Judge—I have dismissed the case. Mr. White—Well, I appeared for the defendant and am exceedingly obliged to your Lordship though I am afraid we cannot take advantage of that. His Lordship said in reply to some further remark that he would not adjourn the case unless counsel appeared. Mr. Marriott, who had now entered the Court, said he appeared for the defendant and had understood it was agreed to postpone it and that his learned friend had been to move accordingly. They wished to examine Mr. Ryan, who was at present ill in the European General Hospital. The case was then restored to the list and adjourned.

WEATHER REPORTS.—10TH JULY.

Vingorla, 10th, 3·37 P. M.—Cloudy; thermometer 85; wind S. W., moderate; rain 1·0.

Mangalore, 10th, 2·5 A.M.—Cloudy; thermometer 82·50.

Carwar, 10th, 9·30 A.M.—Cloudy; light airs; barometer 29·93; thermometer 81; rain 56 cents.

Cannanore, 10th, 9 A.M.—Fine wind S. W., light; barometer 29·939; rain 25 cents; thermometer 78.

Cochin, 10th, 9 A.M.—Fine wind S. W.; rain 15 cents; thermometer [illegible]; barometer 29·[illegible]; sky cumulus.

Galle, 10th, 9 A.M.—Calm and rainy; thermometer 79.

Pamban, 10th, 12 P.M.—Wind S. fine; thermometer 89; barometer 29·90.

Kolapore, 10th, 12 P. M.—Cloudy, wind S. W.; thermometer 81.

Tuticorin, 10th, 9 A.M.—Light westerly wind; thermometer 86; weather fair.

THE COLLISION WITH THE OUTER LIGHT SHIP.

OFFICIAL MARINE INQUIRY.

THE inquiry as to the collision of the transport *Humber* with the outer light ship was resumed yesterday before J. Connon Esq., Chief Magistrate, and Captain Dixon.

Mr. M. S. Yoll, chief officer of the *Humber*, and who held a chief mate's certificate of the Board of Trade, deposed:—I went on deck at twelve o'clock, and the ship was then under topsails only, and I received orders from the officer I relieved to steer for the light ship which we were directly making for. It was about six or seven miles distant. I saw Kennery light and Colaba lights as we got on, but not the inner light. I was forward now and then, and when I was so the captain was looking after the steering. We had the usual man on the look-out and one on the forecastle. We steered for the light ship from the time I came on deck till the collision. The lead has going occasionally when the captain ordered. The weather was squally, and the wind very variable, with rain. So far as I know we never completely lost sight of the light ship but it got dim at times. At about one o'clock we had a heavier squall than any before, and the captain ordered the upper topsails to be lowered and we still continued the same course. We did not heave to during that squall nor during my watch till the time of the collision. When this heavy squall cleared, the wind fell light and we lessened our speed, and the light ship was bearing two or three points on the port bow, about fifty or sixty yards from the light ship. I was then forward on the forecastle and I did not hear any orders given. The ship did not alter her course until I saw we were close to the light ship. I then ordered "hard a-port"—and was told that it was so. The captain at this time was on the poop. I believe the captain had given the same order before, but when I went on deck I had stationed the men to pass my orders along the deck. There was nothing to prevent such an order being carried out immediately. The ship seemed to answer her helm but slowly, and the swell was setting her down to the light ship. She struck in about a minute, dropped alongside, and fouled the light ship on the starboard bow. We remained alongside two or three minutes and then dropped back astern; after getting clear we lowered the life boat, hove to, and sent four hands and the second mate aboard of the light ship. We burned blue lights and then remained hove to to see if we could render any assistance to the light ship which was firing minute guns. About an hour afterwards we stood in to the inner light ship and came to anchor. I did not take the Kennery light. I saw the light ship. Our ship's head was bearing E and by N and E and by S. Everybody on board was sober. The ship is very much cut up in consequence of the transport service. From Bombay we first sailed to Kurrachee, thence we sailed to Aden and to Annesley Bay. The alterations were made before we left Bombay and none after. These did not make the ship unnavigable, but we could not work the ship so quickly as with a little more room. After the last squall we did not attempt to set the upper topsails again.

By the Court—We had only one heavy squall. The outer ship was visible at twelve and the squall came at one. Before the last squall struck the ship the light ship was two or three points on the port bow, but I did not take the bearing by the compass.

Captain Dixon remarked that this evidence was very important, because the captain had said there were about fifteen minutes between the time of the squall and the collision, whereas this witness said it was only about one minute, and that they were only fifty or sixty yards off.

Examination continued—It was less than a minute. When the squall ceased the light ship was two or three points on the port bow. I had no reason to believe she had varied her course. I saw a collision was inevitable and ordered the helm hard a-port, and we struck not half a minute after. It was falling light all the time of the squall. We were going about a knot and a half per hour when I ordered the helm to be ported. I had nothing to do with directing the course of the vessel. The captain came and told me that his reason for making to the light ship was to ask how to steer and see if a pilot was obtainable. There was not time to make sail between the squall and the collision. The second mate was on deck at the time.

John Henry Taylor—I am second mate of the *Humber*, and hold a first mate's certificate from the Board of Trade, dated 10th September 1865. It was my watch at twelve o'clock on the night of the 14th June. I steered various courses during my watch—N. E. and E. ½ E. from eight o'clock till we sighted Kennery light at about 8·30; then N. E. by N. till we sighted Colaba light at about half-past ten, and continued our course till Kennery light bore E. when we steered N. N. E., till we sighted the outer light at 11-45. We then [illegible] direct to the outer light so as to speak it [illegible]

[illegible]

way until the roads were made, and must continue to go by the old routes. This was the case from Bulsar to Ahmedabad, for a distance of 180 miles of their line. Owing to the nature of the soil, the only practicable way of making the roads to the railway was by laying down light railways to the towns, because there were no materials in the district fit for making roads.

The Company's agent in India considered that there was but a remote prospect of the net earnings of the existing line being sufficient to cover the 5 per cent. interest guaranteed by Government, and to remedy this state of things recommended the carrying out of extensions now under consideration as early as possible. During the past two and a half years the Company had, in its endeavour to develop the traffic, met with difficulties of all kinds, which he hoped would be gradually removed.

Mr. Hartridge, deputy chairman, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which, after some observations by Mr. Evans and Mr. Underhill as to the injurious effect of extension lines, was unanimously adopted; the retiring directors were re-elected. Mr. W. Cooper was elected auditor in the room of Mr. Goodchap deceased, and the directors were authorized to convert paid-up shares into capital stock of the Company.

At the extraordinary meeting the directors were authorized to create and issue 4 per cent. debenture stock in place of existing debenture to the extent sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

Colonel Kennedy, the Consulting Engineer, did not agree in the view that the present line would not earn 5 per cent. until the extensions were completed. The extensions to Delhi and other places, if authorized, would of course have separate capitals, and tend considerably to increase the traffic on the existing line.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

ON the 18th June at 12 o'clock, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall for the despatch of business, the Lord Mayor presiding and there being a large attendance of members.

Mr. Alderman Cotton, pursuant to notice, rose to move a resolution in reference to the Abyssinian Expedition, premising that he could have wished a subject on such commanding public interest at this time had fallen into abler hands. The motion, however, he had to submit would be commended to the adoption of the Court by the mention of one talismanic name—that of Napier, already honoured in many respects by those who had borne it. (Cheers.) But for the energy, wisdom, and promptitude with which the Expedition had been conducted, instead of costing the country 3,000,000*l.*, it might have entailed upon it double that sum or more, seeing that the current expenditure amounted to 500,000*l.* a month. When Sir Robert Napier entered upon the campaign, he was confronted with predictions of ill-omen, from medical and scientific men, who augured that his army would suffer more from miasma and other dangers incident to climate than from any conflict it might wage with the enemy. What had been the result? He had conducted an army, composed of 10,800 fighting men and about 14,500 camp followers, making 25,000 in all, with a large commissariat, and with about 25,000 camels, elephants, bullocks, and other animals by a march of 400 miles, through dry and arid plains, across mountains, over rivers, through dells and dangerous ravines and defiles, arriving safely at length before Magdala; and all that he had accomplished by prudence and pluck, combined with an indomitable spirit worthy of the heroic age, and had thus brought the expedition to a successful and brilliant termination. (Cheers.) That, too, he had done without the loss of a single man in actual fight, and without not greater mortality than would probably be incident to an equal number of men engaged in their ordinary avocations. The battle of Arogie, which was a complete success, was followed rapidly by the storming of Magdala and its surrender, the liberation of the captives, the death of that sublime semi-barbarian Theodore, and the final and complete destruction of the fortress, which before had been regarded as invincible. Having achieved these great results and levelled Magdala to the ground, he returned, as he went, with his army intact, and having no other object to attain beyond the liberation of the captives. (Cheers.) The story read like an epic in its conception and its grand results. Honours to be appreciated should be unanimously and promptly awarded, and they might come gracefully in such a case from the Common Council of the city of London, representing as it did a great community. Here they had the opportunity and the man, and he asked them to pay the distinguished General the highest compliment they had it in their power to confer. (Cheers.) With [illegible] to the army which he commanded [illegible] leader was so were his followers [illegible] termined, and being [illegible] cessful. [illegible]

[illegible] plished his mission. [illegible] delay so near to Magdala, [illegible] necessity of having sup[illegible] through the operations against [illegible] to defer crossing the Bashilo fo[illegible] not overlook the [illegible] of [illegible]sinian people [illegible] the small posts [illegible] the pacific [illegible] of our troops, difficulties of our transport, and scarcity [illegible] kept me without sufficient troops to make posts [illegible]munication as strong as the circumstances required. Each day, however, was bringing forward some accession of strength, and, in the meantime, I had endeavoured by liberality and every means of conciliation to engage the petty chiefs between Antalo and the Tacassie river to maintain that friendly assistance in providing native convoys for supplies. It was the only course that gave chance of success, unfortunately it succeeded but partially. Relieved from the pressure of our main force, the chiefs commenced to interfere with the Abyssinian carriers of our supplies, and to make attacks upon our posts and convoys, and the local carriage, which had enabled us to advance from Antalo, was suspended just at the time when its maintenance was most important. Thus it happened that on the 4th of April I had only a few days' supplies to depend upon. This force had left all its baggage at Lat and 100 miles in rear, taking on merely the clothes in which they marched, and conveying great coats, blankets, and waterproof sheets; they had no other encumbrance than a bell tent for 12 officers or 20 soldiers; the daily storms which we experienced rendered this shelter indispensable. The carriage so released was sent back for provisions to the points where native transport was doubtful, and gave me some hope of ultimate relief from my commissariat difficulties; but the immediate urgency was pressing. On the 2nd of April I appointed Brigadier-General Merewether to the Tacassie, to arrange with the chiefs there to bring in supplies of flour. Major Grant was directed to return to Lat, and Captain Moore to Lake Ashangi, to remove obstructions which had arisen at those places. Captain Speedy and Mr. Munzinger proceeded, the former to Daount and the latter to the borders of Dalanta that had been least ravaged by Theodore, and, through the exertions of these officers, I was enabled to feed my cattle and to obtain flour enough for 11 days' supply, at 8oz. for each soldier. The native followers received wheat in the grain instead of flour. Relying on the admirable spirit and efficiency of my force, I was prepared to commit myself against Magdala with these means. Besides the view which I had obtained of Magdala and its approaches I received most valuable information from a chief named "Beitwuddun Hailo," who had recently deserted from Magdala. Having engaged in some intrigues with [illegible], King of Shoa, he knew well that his lot would be instant death on his master's arrival. It is difficult to give by description alone a sufficient idea of the formidable position which we were about to assail. The fortress of Magdala is about 12 miles from the right bank of the Bashilo, but the great altitude and the purity of the atmosphere exhibited the whole outline distinctly. The centre of the position is the rock of Selassie, elevated more than nine thousand feet above the sea, and standing on a plateau called Islamgie, which is divided into several extensive trenches, with perpendicular scarps of basalt; a saddle connects these terraces with the hill called Fahla. Fahla is a gigantic natural bastion, level on the top, entirely open and commanded by Islamgie. It domineers completely, at an elevation of 1,200 feet, over all approaches to Islamgie; the sides appeared precipitous, and the summit, surrounded by a natural scarp of rock, accessible only in a few places, and from 18 to 20 feet in height. Nearly concealed from view by Selassie and Fahla, the top of Magdala was partially visible. The road to Magdala winds up the steep side of Fahla, subject to its fire, and to the descent of rocks and stones. One part of the road is so steep that few horses, except those bred in the country, could carry their riders up or down it. The whole road is flanked by the end of Selassie and the broad side scarps of Islamgie. Altogether, without taking into account Magdala itself, the formidable character of its outworks exceeded anything which could possibly have been anticipated from the faint description of the position which had reached us. The refugee chief, Beitwuddun Hailo, was very anxious that I should try the south side, at the Kaffir Burr (gate), from the opposite range called Tanta, saying, "If you want to take Selassie go from hence; but if you want Magdala you must go from Tanta." This, however, would have been impossible. I had not force enough to divide, and I could not place this vast combination of natural fortresses between me and my direct line of communication. I also perceived that the real point to be taken was not Magdala but Islamgie, where Theodore had taken his post with all his guns, and that Fahla was the [illegible]. On the 7th I descend[illegible] of the Bashilo, and [illegible] reconnoitr[illegible]ing. The ordinary approach to Magdala is by the Arogie ravine, which commences under Islamgie and is bounded on its right by a spur which extends from Islamgie, in a serrated ridge, to the Bashilo. A similar spur from Fahla stretches to the water of the Bashilo and bounds the ravine on its left. The highest point of this ridge is about 200 feet above the bed of the Arogie ravine. The grand features of the ground rendered it impossible for me, with my small force of infantry, to hold both sides of the ravine. I considered Fahla the key of the position, and determined to occupy the ridge bearing in different parts the names of Gimborgi and Affigo, which leads to that imposing outwork. Established on this ridge I could operate on either side of Fahla, as might seem expedient on closer examination. Between the 4th and 9th of April, my force was increased by six companies of the 45th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parish, which though long delayed for want of carriage, had marched from Zoula in 25 days. A wing of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, was detained [illegible] in rear, owing to the urgent want of ca[illegible] thus lost the s[illegible]s of an able officer and [illegible] whom I had cal[illegible]

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…nation and order. Chamber… met this attack in the most …nner, driving them with great …s to his left front, not, how… resistance on the part of the … fearlessly with the Punjabees; …ved bear witness to the close … On the extreme left, the enemy …in large numbers towards the head of the …ogie ravine, where the baggage have arrived. The baggage master, Lieut. Sweeny, 4th K. O. Regiment, with great readiness massed the baggage in a safe position, and the baggage guard, consisting of two companies of the 4th K. O. Regiment and one of the 10th N. I., under Captain Roberts, of the former corps, until disabled, and subsequently under Lieutenants Abadie (11th Hussars) and Sweeny, were brought forward, and most effectually checked the attempt of the enemy to penetrate into the Arogie ravine. Arrested at the head of the ravine, and driven back by the baggage guards' closed in upon by Chamberlain's Pioneers and two companies of the 4th K. O. Regiment, whom Sir C Staveley had wheeled on to their flank, the enemy suffered most severely. Large numbers were seen to fall from the admirably directed fire of the mountain guns. Theodore's troops had advanced with the full confidence of men used to victory; they had cast themselves off from their vantage ground, to which there was no return. They had been promised by Theodore that they should be enriched by the spoils of the English, and it was not without a stout resistance that they were finally driven off the field. A heavy rain continued during the greater part of the action. The troops, thoroughly wet and tired, but highly elated with their victory, bivouacked for the night, covering the road to Arogie Pass, and before daylight had re-occupied their commanding position on Affigo, from which they had descended to meet the enemy. The wounded were promptly attended to, under the direction of Dr. Currie, C.B., inspector general of hospitals. Many wounded Abyssinians were also carried off the field by our troops, and were carefully attended to in our hospital. The 2nd Brigade, which came up in the night, occupied the ground which had been held after the action by the 1st Brigade. According to the best information the probable number of the enemy was not less than 5,000, of whom at least 3,000 were the regular musketeers, and the remainder less efficiently armed. Theodore distributed new arms to the troops on the day preceding the battle. The loss of the enemy cannot be correctly estimated. 349 dead were buried in front of the left of our position alone, and exclusive of those who fell in Staveley's first attack, 30 very badly wounded Abyssinians were carried to our hospital. Theodore's lieutenant, Fetarariece Gabsie, and many chiefs of note, were amongst the slain. Nearly all night the wail of Abyssinians to their wounded friends were heard, and the greater number of the latter were carried from the field. We saw a large number of wounded when Theodore's army surrendered. The British loss was only 20 wounded, two mortally; this disparity of loss resulted from the determined and persistent attack of the Abyssinians against a better disciplined and better armed force—not better armed, however, as regarded the 23rd Pioneers, whose smooth-bore is hardly equal to the double-barrelled percussion gun of the Abyssinians. There was no hasty flight. The enemy returned again and again to the attack, wherever the ground favoured them. I issued orders to provide against the pursuit being carried too far up the hill, which could only have ended by our retiring and giving renewed confidence to the enemy. On the morning of the 11th, Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad arrived in my camp, accompanied by Dejach Alema, a son-in-law and confidential chief of Theodore, with a request for peace. I replied that if Theodore would bring all the European captives to my camp, and submit to the Queen of England, I would promise honourable treatment for himself and his family. Lieutenant Prideaux returned to Magdala with the letter containing these terms. In the course of the forenoon he returned again to the British camp with Mr. Flad, but without Dejach Alema. He brought a letter without seal or signature from Theodore, refusing my terms. My letter was returned. I sent back Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad to intimate that no other terms would be granted. I considered that a fuller atonement than the surrender of the captives, when they could be retained no longer, was absolutely required, and must be exacted; and painful as was the thought of the possible consequences to the captives if Theodore's rage should become excited, I relied for their safety on the apprehension of a renewal of the conflict, which demoralised Theodore's troops, and from which Theodore himself was not free, as he was involuntarily betrayed by Dejach Alema. I relied also on my threat which I impressed on Dejach Alema, of unrelenting pursuit and punishment of all who might in any way be concerned in the ill-treatment of the European captives. I pointed out how the power of Great Britain had already reached Magdala; that no corner of Abyssinia, however remote, could screen anyone whom we wished to punish. Lieutenant Prideaux was visited on his return to Magdala by Mr. Rassam, and the remainder of the British prisoners and several of those of other nations, all of whom arrived in camp before evening. My further conditions were not complied with. At the request of Dejach Alema, I had promised to abstain from hostilities for 24 hours. After the lapse of 48 hours Theodore had not surrendered himself. Reliable information reached me that his army was recovering from their defeat; that many soldiers who had been unable to return to Magdala on the night of the 10th, had since rejoined their ranks, that fresh defensive arrangements were being made, and that Taodore and his chiefs even contemplated a night attack on the second brigade encamped on the lower grounds. I therefore prepared to attack the enemy's position. I had originally intended first to assault the Fahla from the sides which …ur camp, and was screened from the fire of … and Selassie. But under the altered condition …nemy, Theodore having beneath wounds and … lost half of his ar…

…conditions it was impossible at the time to investigate were collected in an open space in the centre of the fortress, where they could be protected, and where they quickly threw up huts for themselves and remained until their final departure. On the 15th, the 4th King's Own Regiment relieved the 33rd in Magdala, and the 45th were moved to Islamgie to reinforce the detachment of the 10th N. I. under Colonel Field for the protection of the captured arms and ordnances, and to furnish working parties for their destruction. The inhabitants of Magdala were collected at Arogie, where great vigilance was necessary to protect them from the Gallas, who were lying in wait, both day and night, for opportunities of plundering and destroying them. Notwithstanding the friendly relations with the Queens of the Gallas their people were so little under restraint that it was frequently necessary to fire upon them to drive them from molesting our water parties and carrying off mules. A party of them in search of plunder even dared to make their way into Magdala, where they were captured by the guard of the 33rd Regiment. On the 15th and 16th the disarmed soldiers and people of Magdala made their exodus from Arogie. Every consideration was showed them, and they were allowed to take all their property. The Arogie defile was guarded by infantry, and their procession after crossing the Bashilo was guarded by cavalry patrols until they reached Waddela. No doubt many of these people deserved little mercy at the hands of the peasants of Dalanta, who had suffered so much misery from Theodore's troops, but having surrendered to the British forces, it was incumbent on us to protect them until they reached a point of safety from whence they could go to their native districts. On the morning of the 17th orders were issued to clear every one out of Magdala by 4 P. M. At that hour the whole of the captured ordnance having been destroyed, the gates of Magdala were blown up and the whole of the buildings were committed to the flames. The wounded Abyssinians who had no friends to take charge of them were conveyed to our hospitals. The elephants and heavier ordnance having been sent in advance on the 15th, on the 18th of April the force recrossed the Bashilo on its return to the coast. I have the honour to enclose plans and photographs to illustrate the course of the operations. I regret that I have not been able to complete my despatch earlier but owing to the marching in a difficult country, which has occupied the greater part of the days, and the many demands on my time, it has been quite out of my power. By the next mail I hope to submit the conclusion of my despatch, which will include the re-embarkation of the greater part of the forces, and I shall then have the satisfaction to represent for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government the services of the officers and men of the force which I have had the honour to command, of which it is impossible for me to write in too high terms, and to which I could not now do adequate justice.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. NAPIER,
Lieutenant General, Commander-in-Chief.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED AT THE CAPTURE OF MAGDALA ON THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1868.

Camp, near Magdala, April 15, 1868.

Royal Artillery.—Major Gordon Pritchard, two slight wounds, caused by splinters of stone, on right shoulder, with considerable contusion; Lance-Corporal William Hobson, No. 5957, slight splinter wound of right leg; Sapper Henry Davis, No. 3470, slight splinter wound of forehead.

Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment.—Sergeant Evan Jones gunshot wound through right calf—severely; Private Stephen Lake, gunshot wound through right leg—severely; Private J. Hayne, spear wound over frontal bone—slight; Private J. Daley, gunshot wound, left hand, slight; Private Hickson, gunshot wound of knee—slight.

3rd Light Cavalry.—Sowar Ramjieer Khan, gunshot wound of right forearm—severely.

Madras Sappers and Miners.—Havildar Kouslier Swamee, gunshot wound left elbow joint—severely.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers were also hurt near the gateway, but were not returned as wounded:—Captain Elliott, Madras Sappers; Cornet Dalrymple, 19th Hussars, attached to Madras Sappers; Sergeant Fielding, Madras Sappers; Sergeant Davis, 10th Company Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Morgan, 10th Company Royal Engineers.

NOMINAL ROLL OF MEN WOUNDED IN THE ACTION BEFORE MAGDALA ON THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1868.

Magdala, April 11, 1868.

Her Majesty's 4th King's Own.—Captain Edward Roberts, dangerously; gunshot wound of left elbow joint. Sergeant Musketry Instructor Michael Creedon, dangerously; gun shot wound of left leg. Private George Kirby, dangerously; gunshot wound of left humerus. Lance Corporal Richard Odwell, severely; gunshot wound of left foot. Private George Sinfield …; gun-shot wound of right hand. Private Michael …, slightly; gunshot wound of right hand. Lance Corporal Hugh Evans, slightly; splinter wound of left eye.

23rd Punjab Native Infantry.—Private Deal Sing, dangerously; gun-shot wound of left femur.

Pioneer.—Private Basa Kall, severely; spear wound of neck. Private Rall Sing, severely; gunshot wound of sacrum. Private Utter Sing, dangerously; gunshot wound of left femur. Private Jewal Sing, severely; gunshot wound of face. Bugler Khosal Sing, severely; gunshot wound of right hand. Private Jeeta Sing, severely; gunshot wound of right thigh. Private Sunoop Sing, slightly; contusion of abdomen from a bullet. Private Goorom Sing, slightly; gunshot wound of left foot. Private Hura Sing, slightly; spear wound of hand. Private Jewala Sing, slightly; spear wound of thumb.

Bombay Sappers and Miners.—C. H. Sumboo, slightly; lost two teeth, upper lip divided by a musket bullet.

RETURN OF WOUNDED AT THE STORMING OF MAGDALA ON APRIL 13, 1868.

Camp, near Magdala, April 15, 1868.

…Majesty's 33rd Regiment.—3 non-commissioned … men slightly, and 2 severely wounded. 3rd … wounded. Madras Sappers … R.E.—1 officer

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 7/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844, Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...at 1s. 11 7/16d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
3 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
2 do.	...at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
1 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
On demand	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 11d.	"
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. — (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee.

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/4.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11d.	"

On Demand (… Office) …

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being … to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by … … commission charged if the amounts be paid in India … home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, … Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 …

JAMES DO…

Bombay, 8th July, 1868.

…LLING.)
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…868.
…STERLING.
…W.S.
…es, Solicitors.
…ortman square.
…nt of Madras.
…Madras, late Presi-
…upreme Legislative
…Member of Council
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…MPANY.—Capi-
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£	s.	d.
300,690	15	11
341,668	3	2
406,403	13	10
64,735	10	

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…he above Company
…UNGALOWS AND
…n very favourable

£	s.	d.
73,150	13	6
…5,703	1	11
52,159	2	0

…rom the Head
…for Life Assur-
…sidents in India,
…ation regarding
…ts, &c., to in-
…& Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES'

Champagne Cognac in … and 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 22 0	p. doz.
Vieux " Do.	" 18 0	"
Cognac " Do.	" 16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts	in Cases of	1 doz.	each
Do. ...Pints	do.	2	"
MOSELLE ...Quarts	do.	1	"
Do. ...Pints	do.	2	"
HOCK ...(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	"
Do. ...(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	"
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box	

ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ...(St. Julien) ... 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc ...quarts at	Rs. 12	per dozen.
	" ...pints at	" 7½	"
	St. Laurent ...quarts at	" 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse " at	" 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux ...at	" 25	"
	" " Champagne at	" 35	"

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg ...quarts at	Rs. 30	p. doz
	" ...pints at	" 16	"
	Imperial ...quarts at	" 32	"
	" ...pints at	" 17	"
	Die Perle des Rheins quarts at	" 35	"
	Moselle ... " at	" 24	"
	" ...pints at	" 13	"
	Johannisberg ...quarts at	" 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS, MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE,

			Rs.
La Perle	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	30
Rubis	do.	"	28
Champagne	do.	"	24
Champagne	do.	"	18
Champagne, Superior	B. & R. Perrier	"	30
Aux Armes de Reims	Gust Gibert	"	24
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	"	28
Aux Medailles	do.	"	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	"	

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstman Son.	Quarts	48
do. Blue Label	do.	"	54
Ruedesheimer	Gebr. Schmits	"	32
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	"	36

CLARETS.

Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	Quarts	24
Vraicanon	H. and C. Balaresque	"	24
Chateau Puissequin	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	17
Chateau de Issau	do.	"	31
Margaux	do.	"	12
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion	do.	"	28
Bages Pauliac	do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	"	34
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case)	Van Overzee & Co.	"	36
Chateau Leovillee	H. Hernozant & Co.	"	19
Do. Bellevue	do.	"	14
St. Estephe	do.	"	12
" Emellion	do.	"	10

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	26
Port Wine " 1	do.	"	18
do. " 2	do.	"	22
do. " 3	do.	"	38
Burgundy Ports	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	2
do.	do.	"	6
Brandy	do.	"	8
do.	do.	"	1
do.	H. Belot & Co.	"	1
do.	do.	"	2
do.	John Ickes	"	14
do.	Oliver Periac	"	14
Old Cognac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
do	Blanchy Fres & Co.	"	22
Best do.	do.	"	30
Best do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
Vermuth Superior	"	"	16
Absynthe	"	"	30
Ginger Wine	Titus Newhouse	"	17
Bonekamp of Maagter		"	20
Beer (4 doz. case)	J. Desten	"	20

Terms—CASH.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, March, '68.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & C.

FOR SALE, KANGAROO DOGS, 4 KANGAROO PUPS, 20 AUSTRALIAN SHEEP, on board the Ship *Clyde Lion*, lying off Boree Bunder. Apply to Captain … or CURSETJEE AND EDULJE

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules … to the winding up of Joint … Companies … the High Court of Judicature … Bombay, … Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.

HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FOR SALE, just landed, ex "CORSAIR'S BRIDE," in excellent order:—

10 TIERCES BEEF.
10 BARRELS PORK.
4 CASKS PRESERVED MEATS, &c.
2 CASES LIME JUICE.

Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1868.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT SATURDAY NEXT—ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs.	
Kinglake's The Crimean War, vols. 3 and 4 ... (Ditto vols. 1 and 2 now on hand, Rs. 24.)	24	0
Hallam's Europe during the Middle Ages	4	8
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 17—Jan. to June	5	12
Belgravia, Vol. 5 ditto	5	12
Kingsley's The Hermits	3	0
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary	18	0
Queechy. By Miss Wetherell	0	12
Holmes's Surgical Treatment of Children's Diseases	15	12
Riddell's Carpenter	15	12
Shifts and Experiences of Camp Life, Part 4	1	14
Carter's Practical Gardener	0	12
Macculloch's Series of Lessons	1	8
Fellowes's Mysteries of Freemasonry	2	12
Ritual, &c. &c. of Freemasonry	2	12
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Claret's Freemasonry (under lock and key)	35	0
Black Sheep. By Edmund Yates	4	8
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual	2	12
Rogers's How to Speak Hindoostanee	1	2
Williams's Hindoostanee Primer	1	4
Indestructible Alphabets (on cloth)	0	12
Fistiana for 1868	2	12
Cameos from English History	3	12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Les Derniers Jeunes Geno	2	4
Ladette de Sang	2	4
Double Histoire. Attendre Esperer. Each	1	8
Ma Taut Peronne	0	12

PORTFOLIOS—HALF-BOUND CLOTH, SIDES AND FLAP. Sizes 15 by 9, 16 by 10, 18 by 12, and 24 by 18. Rs. 4½, 5½, 6½, and 9, respectively

FRESH STOCK OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Per Packet of 20 Varieties, Rs. 5. (All orders not heretofore complied with will first be attended to.)

Mignionette, Fine German Balsams, Heartsease, Carnations, Heliotrope, Mixed Sweet Peas, Invincible Scarlet Sweet Peas, Convolvulus Major, Virginia Stocks, Mixed Dwarf Larkspur, New Crimson Candytuft, Mixed Ten Week Stocks, and Pinks, at prices formerly advertised.

Bombay, 4th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES.

Always available in the Miscellaneous Department of this Establishment.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of the best description.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, by *Elliot* and *Parkes*.

SCALES, RULES, CHAINS, TAPES, TRACING CLOTH, &c.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS of sizes.

UNIVERSAL SUN-DIALS, ANEROID BAROMETERS, and THERMOMETERS.

DISSOLVING VIEW and MAGIC LANTERNS.

MICROSCOPES and MAGNIFIERS, single, double, and treble.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES mounted on fluted Pedestal.

⁂ *This is the most ornamental and convenient Stereoscope made; by ball and socket movement in the Pedestal, the Instrument may be elevated, depressed, or fixed in any position most convenient for observation.*

STEREOSCOPES, Binocular and Plain.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, coloured in transparencies and illustrating the favourite Operas.

TELESCOPES, single sling and binocular.

COPYING PRESSES, folio and quarto.

PINCHES PRESSES for Crests, &c., &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS for oil and water colour painting, always kept fresh in stock.

NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS, cheap, for Children's use, but good enough for all common purposes.

BRISTOL and LONDON BOARDS of all sizes.

STATIONERY in every variety, for official use, for Home and Local Correspondence.

NORTHWAY'S PATENT RED INK.

BLACKWOOD'S Steel Pen Ink, and PERRY'S Essence of Ink.

PORCELAIN, BOSTONITE, AND OTHER SLATES.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, and CUSHIONS.

WATERPROOF SHEETS; BOTTLES and CUPS.

IRON CAMP BEDS and CORK MATTRESSES.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, and HANDBAGS.

TIN BOXES of various dimensions.

TRAVELLERS' BAGS, completely fitted and adapted for both Sexes.

TUCKER'S LAMPS and LANTERNS.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMPS.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

CHUBBS' PAPER BOXES and CASH BOXES

ALLEN'S and TOULMIN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DOUGAL'S TIGER RIFLES.

LANCASTER'S SHOT GUNS, BREECH LOADERS and MUZZLE LOADERS.

SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

CRICKET, BILLIARDS, CROQUET, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, THE RACE GAME, and OTHER GAMES.

JEWELLERY and PLATED WARE.

ALBUMS and SCRAP BOOKS in great variety. MEMORANDUM BOOKS of all kinds.

STATUARY, a further selection has just been added.

PICTURE GALLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co.'s Picture Room is well known, the Portfolios of *Watercolour Drawings, Chromolithographs, Engravings,* and *Photographs* are always open to inspection.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS:—A beautiful selection of these pictures, illustrating the present advanced state of the Art may be inspected at the "GALLERY."

PHOTOGRAPHS:—Six Volumes, containing a splendid collection of Photographs of various parts of India, by the celebrated Artists *Messrs Bourne and Shepherd,* may be inspected at the "GALLERY," the Views are numbered and named, and can be supplied to order from the stock in hand.

FRAMING:—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. can confidently state that the work executed under their instructions, cannot be surpassed for finish or durability.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tannicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld 1st October 1867

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
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Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in	1858, 1859, 1860—	£ 76,000
" "	1861, 1862, 1863—	£117,000
" "	1864, 1865, 1866—	£171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

VICE-PATRONS.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
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Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
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General Sir FREDERICK SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.

COLONIAL BRANCH.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, Sydney.
CANADA.—Montreal
INDIA.—Bombay.

DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BRANCH.

Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., …tor, Bombay.
Edward Morris, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay
Medical Referee … W G. Hunter.
Secretary in India … L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of … important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birthday.	CIVIL. PREMIUM.						Age next Birthday.	MILITARY. PREMIUM.					
	Annual.			Half-yearly.				Annual.			Half-yearly.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
20	30	7	4	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	34	0	8	17	0	4
30	35	10	8	17	13	[illegible]	30	30	14	0	19	15	0
40	44	12	0	22	6	[illegible]	40	47	15	4	23	15	8
50	59	8	0	29	12	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	11	0	30	15	0
60	81	8	0	42	4	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	10	8	43	5	4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have … temporary inability of the assured to pay the … the Directors will advance the premium … as … the value of the Policy will admit and allow … to remain as debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and … Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by … Society, confers important advantages by the Reduction … allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from … to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALI…
…Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL Rs. 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E Morris Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. | *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Agents, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies … from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was … assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 …	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate … Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be … to a reduction of 50 per cent. for … " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium … 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate … Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... … " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to the Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on Non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be sent in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES,

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF
JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) POONA, And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S
ORGANIC MEDICINES.

The Baudeine, a prompt and most efficient remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa

Gold Medal, Cholera, 1854.

Large size bottles 11s., medium size 4s 6d., small size 1s. 1½d.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa accompany each bottle and bear the signature of Dr. V. Baud.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IRON,
For strengthening the system.
THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IODINE,
For purifying the blood.
In the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.
Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

General Agent, CHARLES LANGE, 6, Monkwell S. London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

SALE OF GUANO.

On MONDAY next, 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Marine Street:—

By order of the owners of "Gunga Nursing Persad," now lying in Bombay Harbour, on account and risk of Charterer Shaik Abdullah Salem—

About 40 Tons of Coria Moria Guano Crust, a sample of which is lying at the Rooms of Auctioneer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

For sale, separately or together, a large open Carriage with Mousoon Cover, a pair of Chesnut Persian Horses, and a set of double Harness.

A handsome Grey Arab Ladies' Riding Horse.

A Shigram, Arab Horse, and Harness, complete, sound Certificate with Horse Rs. 525, a bargain.

G B. GLADDING.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at his Rooms in Marine Street, Sundry Articles of Furniture, Plated Glass, and Crockery Ware and variety of Sundries.

ALSO,
By order of the Administrator General.

Sundry Effects of the late Mr. John Duggan Boiler-maker, Railton Clerk, of G. I. P. Railway, and T. Wyneken, consisting of a Sextant, a Opera Glass, Stereoscope, a China Camphorwood Trunk, Black Japan Boxes, Books, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

ALSO,

A few articles of Trinkets belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Hugo Becker, deceased, consisting of a Gold Watch with Chain, Seal, &c., Gold Shirt Studs, Garnet Breast Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Neck and Finger Rings, and a few Gold and Silver Coins, &c

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
No. 19, Meadow Street, Bombay, 11th July 1868.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P. M., by order of Roychund Munjee, Dewa Kannah, Khema Hurnath, and Roychund Kannah, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Janoo Bhicajee Gharat since deceased and Ballajee Janojee Ghuratt:—all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing on the Fazandaree ground built with chunam walls, covered with tiles, situate in Koalbhatwaddy, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 square yards, or thereabouts, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the small passage abutting on the house of Mahadoo Govind Mallee, on or towards the north by the house of Narrayen Ragoba and Crustna Nagojee Wurkullia, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES OPPOSITE CHEENE BAGH.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, by order of the Mortgagee on account of Thucker Lukha Lowa the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground called "Umrum Wady," situate at Girgaum, behind the temple of Sudanund Chintoba Josey, and bounded on the east by the public passage of the Oart, on the west by the property of Antonio De Mello, on the south by an Oart of Raghoonath Madhowjee, and on the north by the property of Crisna Poondlik, and containing by admeasurement 477 square yards, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 638, and 547.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground or Oart of Cocoanut Plantation called or known by the name of Umrum Wady, together with the buildings thereon, situate in Girgaum, containing by admeasurement 795 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. — and bounded on the east by the ground of Gopall Shoba Senoy, on the west by the property of the late Pandoorung Manickjee, on the north partly by the Oart of the late Sadanund Chintoba Joshee, and partly by the Oart of the late Ruttonsee Darsee, and on the south partly by the public passage of the said Oart, and partly by the property of Thucker Luckba Lowa.

Lot. No. 3.

All that piece of ground forming a portion of the Oart called Umrum Wady, with ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate in Girgum, containing by admeasurement 1,307 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 547 and 638, and the said ranges of buildings are assessed under Nos. 31 and 32, bounded on the east by the public passage of the said Oart, on the west partly by the property of Purshotum Wittoba, and partly by that of Dr. Mathias Misquitta and others, on the north by the property of Thuckar Zuccha Lowa, and on the south by the property of Crishnajee Poondlick, and Bendoo Yessa.

N. B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

30 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 " " Madapollams.
3 " " Jaconets.
6 " " T. Cloths.
1 " Paper.
10 " 270 Bolts superior Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
B. B.—3 Bales T. R. Yarn No. 40.
1 Do. ditto No. 40.
5 Cases Grey and White Sarries.
3 " " " Dhotees.
1 " Superior Silk Stripe for Arab Dresses.
1 " 36 Hanks Coral lines Grocers' Beads, 12 to 16 dozen each.
30 Hhds. Glassware, consisting of Tumblers, Burners, Wallshades, and Plates.
22 Sets Ouseley's Travels in Persia.
4 Plated Vestibule Lamps.

A Mahogany Photographic Camera, by Bolton and Barnet, with View Lens, a ditto ditto for Portraits and Views, a Stereoscopic ditto, a Galvanic Battery.

RARE WINES.

Imported direct from South Australia.
2 Hhds. Red Wines.
2 Quater Casks do.
2 Hhds. White Wine.

Bombay, 11th July 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11 Clement's Lane Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co. … Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.

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